

Vengeance Wreaked.

It is done. Butler has triumphed and fanaticism rejoices. Hereafter there shall be no discriminating prohibitions against the "man and brother," but he shall "pay his monish and take his shoise," and walk disinthalred into the dress-circle as well as the cockpit of the atres, &c., and ride in cars, steamboats, put up at hotels, and sit on juries just like white folks. The Civil-Social-Levelling-Rights bill is an accomplished fact, and Ben Benjamin is happy. In the dying hours of his public life this miscreant moral abortion wreaked the full measure of his vengeance by the passage of this odious measure. We say he wreaked his vengeance, for that was the chief aim that actuated his hate-nursing heart in his championship of it. If there was any other humility he could impose upon the Southern people it would afford him intense satisfaction to impose it. Those who supported him were either actuated as he was, by a spirit of hate, or by the hope of turning the South into a field of violence against the negro, and thus light the fires of sectionalism again and array the North against the South—the antagonism of '60 revived. It would be sweet news to hear of a conflict of races, which they have done everything in their power to precipitate. The killing of a few hundred negroes occasionally would be the very thing they want. They wished in their hearts that they forced this bill through. As to being actuated by any particular interest in the negro, that is all moonshine. They care about as much for him as they do for the Chinaman or Digger Indian. But the negro is a political power, there is capital in him, and that is the secret of the interest they take in him, and its extent.

Viewed from our standpoint, we have no special dread of such enactments, for laws that are in opposition to the instincts of a people cannot be enforced. It will prove an abortive measure in its practical operation. Where not openly disregarded it will be evaded. Substantially it serves more to show the animus of those who passed it than to create any alarm as to its results. One circumstance alone—the general poverty of the negro—will prevent him from seeking the privileges it grants. If this were not so there is a higher law than any Radical Congress ever framed in its devilish malignity which will regulate these matters and adjust difficulties, and all the tinkering they can do will never alter it.

Should trouble come of it, it will be no difficult matter to bring a case before the Supreme Court, which, we believe, would decide against its constitutionality. The idea that Congress can regulate the social relations of people is simply absurd. This Radical Congress has acted on the presumption that the States and people belong to it, and legislated accordingly.

Policy.

Policy has prevented the Legislature from calling a convention. They didn't want to make Congress angry, and bring down more harsh legislation upon the South. Well, as our policy programme has been so successful in staying off the Civil Rights Bill and the Force Bill, what will it stave off next?

The Force Bill.

Another link in the chain of the conspiracy against the people is the passage by the lower House at Washington of the Force Bill, the object of which is to make Grant master of the situation and enable him to control the Southern States at the next election. It is now before the Senate, where the Democrats hope to be able to talk it to death. After their signal failure in talking the Civil Rights bill to death, they may be unable to defeat the force bill. If it passes, Grant, his bayonets and Deputy Marshals will be supreme.

Near Its End.—Laus Deo!

To-morrow, at twelve M., the most infernal set of villains and conspirators against the liberties of a people, that ever assembled under any roof, will cease to exist, after having exhausted the genius of malice and the devices of the infernal regions to oppress the people and keep alive discord and contention throughout the land. It will go down to posterity with a record of infamy, and only to be remembered for its thieving, corruption, oppression and conspiracies against the liberties of the people and the life of the Republic.

Heavy floods in Tennessee last week. They'll need floods occasionally now since Brownlow has got a paper again.

J. W. Thorne Expelled.

J. W. Thorne, a white Radical, from Vermont, representing the negroes of Warren county, in the Legislature, was charged by a negro with holding atheistic views, brought to trial, and expelled. The principal evidence against him was a pamphlet he published some time ago, in which he ridiculed the idea of a God as taught by most Christians. He holds that he is a believer in a God, but a different sort of God from the Being that is represented in the Scriptures and prayed to by the churches. We don't know whether Thorne had any religious notions or not, but suppose he had about as much as the average Radical politician, and whether he had or not we can't see what the Legislature of North Carolina had to do with it. Are they to decide what shall be the particular attributes of the God in whom we believe? And because Mr. Thorne refused to acknowledge the attributes given to the Supreme Being by Christian sects is that a reason why he should be expelled? If he believed in a God at all he came within the provisions of the constitution on that subject, and they had nothing to do with it. When you begin this thing where is it to stop? Does it not lay down the bars to fanaticism of all kinds, and open the question of any member's religious belief? We think the Legislature made a great mistake in entertaining the question of Thorne's peculiar theology and a greater one in expelling him.

The Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

The following will give some idea of the great inland water route from the Atlantic to the interior, which has been so much talked of for the past few years, and which will in all probability be accomplished at no distant day:

In spite of its name it is not a canal route—it is a river route, nature having done the larger part of the work. Let us start at St. Louis, the trade center of the Mississippi basin. The father of waters, and its tributaries will float us to Guntersville on the Tennessee river, with only one obstruction on the route—the Muscle Shoals, which are being removed by the Government under the direction of one of the ablest engineers in the service. A neck land intervenes between the Tennessee at Guntersville and the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, which empty into the Tennessee, and the other into the Coosa. These creeks can be connected without great difficulty by a canal, while another large creek on top of Sand Mountain will furnish an ample supply of water. Sand Mountain presents no unusual problem in engineering.

The route now ascends the Coosa and its tributaries, and by a canal about fifty miles long is transferred to the waters of the Tennessee at point near Covington. Slack water navigation will be needed as far down as Macon, and below that city it is only a matter of removing logs and snags from the channels of navigable streams. In other words, the route is composed of seventy-five miles of canal and nine hundred and twenty-five miles of river. The route is the shortest possible one from the Gulf of Mexico to the sea, being nine hundred miles shorter than the one via the Lakes; it does not suffer from ice in winter, drought in summer, nor from any climatic influences in any season.

Sources of Revenue.

To the Editor of the Whig. In regard to our means of raising revenue during these scarce times of scarcity and distress, we would say that heretofore all things calculated to affect the safety or the morals of the community, and lift the burden as much as possible from whatever conduces to the general welfare. Tax deadly weapons, dogs, ardent spirits, &c.

Encourage, by vigorous laws, sheep husbandry. Let this set of laws be a complete gem, which will really and right away encourage this important industry. It is one of the means of relief sorely needed and peculiarly suited to our State, where so much land is reverting to its primitive condition.

Labor being scarcer every year, and bread and taxes increasing, give us a system of enclosures that will enable each man to cultivate the land which the law says is his, and on which he, and not his neighbors' stock, has to pay the inevitable tax. Don't tax him with fencing—he is surely taxed enough now—but say his line is his fence. It seems that legislation is a prerogative of the Legislature, and should not be delegated to counties or universal suffrage. When so delegated the law should certainly confine the voting to land owners. And here I respectfully suggest that where counties are authorized to vote upon the question of a tax for roads, &c., and none should be allowed to vote but those who will feel the burden. Agrarianism is prevalent and strong enough in the land, and needs no law to foster and keep it alive.

A TAX RIDDEN TAX-PAYER.

P. S.—I should like to see an argument against the protection of sheep, and one against the proposed lease law. I suppose it would be a sort of curiosity these dull hard times. There is so much in the above communication to the Richmond Whig, applicable to our State that we give it a place in our columns, and respectfully commend it to the attention of our law makers. North Carolina is suffering as much from want of legislation on these subjects as Virginia.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Charlotte is looking forward to the 20th of May with a lively interest.

Randall, Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, is the champion parliamentary filibuster. His splendid tactics, pluck and endurance have foiled the Radicals in much of their contemplated devilment.

Grant's Administration wants \$40,000,000 now to run the government, and it must come out of taxes.

Ice gorges and floods in the rivers north of us are now in order.

There were 487 divorces granted last year in the connubial paradise of Maine.

A beautiful American in Paris, who had created a sensation there, got into an unfortunate love affair and tried to shoot herself out of it. She tried poison first, but that did not work, and then she went for powder and lead and a nice little revolver.

The Virginia Legislature has made an appropriation of \$10,000 to aid the cause of Immigration. Our Legislature has done nothing on this important subject.

The German governments are getting alarmed at the annual emigration and are trying to take steps to prevent it.

Mark Grayson, of Richmond, is going to undertake a walk around the world, on a wager of \$25,000, the trip to be made in 600 days. The route selected measures 19,226 miles which would give him an average of thirty-two miles a day. When on the water he is to make up that distance by walking the deck. He leaves New York April 3rd and is to return Nov. 23rd 1876.

The next Senate, which convenes on the 5th inst., consists of 41 Republicans, 27 Democrats, 5 Independents and one to be elected.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 6th of April, visible in the East Indies. The English and French Governments are sending out expeditions to make observations. The next first-class eclipse, after that, will be in 1893, visible in South and Central America. In November, 1876 there will be a total eclipse of Radicalism, visible all over this country.

Jim. Boykin, colored, took a nap on the deck of a steamboat at Wilmington, one night last week, rolled over into the river and forgot to come up.

Miss Kellogg, the vocalist, makes \$2,500 a week, and don't want to marry.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act granting immunity to the abductors of Charley Ross, provided they return him to his parents within thirty days.

Charlotte has imported a \$1,600 blooded stallion, and Abd-el Koree is his name.

During the storm Monday night a barn at Charlotte was struck by lightning and burned.

The present Insane Asylum at Raleigh being too small to accommodate the number who seek admission the Legislature has decided to establish a branch in some of the western towns, probably Statesville.

Henry G. Thomas has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in place of Withers, who takes his seat in the Senate.

The Raleigh News enters upon its fourth year, having deserved well of the public and with bright prospects for the future.

It is said Grant is threatened with apoplexy. More likely apple-jack-xy.

There is no longer any chance for white Southern Radicals to go back on the Civil Rights question. It is a fact, notwithstanding all their wise prophecies and confident assurances to the contrary.

Brownlow has become an editor again, and runs the Whig & Chronicle at Knoxville, Tenn.

What will those white Radicals say now who asserted that Messrs. Glenn and Foote were hasty in withdrawing from the Radical party before the Senate had passed the Civil Rights bill? The Senate has passed it, and now we will see whether these gentlemen will follow the example of Glenn and Foote or suddenly conclude to swallow the dose and swear it is good.

The roof of St. Andrew's, Catholic church, in New York, was crushed in, one evening last week, by an adjoining wall which fell while the congregation were assembled at worship. There were six persons killed, some seriously injured and many hurt in the panic that ensued. As a singular circumstance the preacher was discoursing fervently on the uncertainty of life and the importance of prompt preparation for death.

When old men down about Charlotte die the papers say "another landmark gone."

Legal Advertising.

It has occurred in the experience of almost every one—an experience kept bright by daily observation, that property is sold for less than its value, that sales are made and titles passed for property, worth oftentimes tenfold the price it brought, and this, too, when the transaction was perfectly legal, and when all the forms of law had been complied with. Why was this so? Because such sales, though nominally public and advertised as such, are in reality private, without the stimulus of competition, and bringing just such prices as suits the convenience of the few bidders present. Estates are defrauded, debtors fail to be relieved by the sacrifice of their property, and a few watchful men absorb the property of a county at merely nominal rates.

It is in justice to this class of cases that the law is proposed to apply. It proposes to require all such notices of sales, &c., as are now required to be advertised by manuscript notices, to be printed in some newspaper published in the county in which the sales or other transaction is to be made. Where there is no paper published, the present mode may still obtain. The cost of publication is not to exceed the regular charges of advertising.

There is really no additional expense incurred, for the increase in value given by publicity will vastly more than compensate for the charges of advertising. This is the opinion of many lawyers, sheriffs, clerks of courts and others whose experience is large and whose opinion should be heeded.—News.

Why it is the Legislature has hesitated so long over this matter is beyond our comprehension.—Thousands of dollars worth of property is annually sacrificed for want of such a law, and yet the Legislature fails to appreciate the importance of it. It should be passed at once, and the sooner it is done the more money is saved to unfortunate debtors.

The Ohio Penitentiary.

The following extract from the report of the Board of Directors, shows what may be done with penitentiary convicts, and how they may be made self-sustaining instead of a burden to tax-payers:

"The legislative act of 1867 provides for the hiring or letting of convicts by the Board of Directors, the manner of letting and making awards, etc. The total number of convicts hired to contractors for the last fiscal year was 673, at an average price of 78 cents per day, which yielded \$163,644.83 income to the prison—leaving a cash balance of \$22,286.57 over all expenses. The directory, in reporting the year's work, state that since 1867, at which time Ohio abandoned working her convicts on State account, the sum of \$58,624 has been paid into the treasury as the balance of the earnings for seven years, and during that period \$136,374.11 had been expended in enlarging and improving the establishment, every dollar of which had been made by letting the labor to contractors in the shops.

In concluding their report they congratulate the State upon the success of the present system, which has made the penitentiary a source of revenue, at the same time they have endeavored to encourage reformatory measures, in which they have met with great encouragement at the hands of the officers, chaplain, and contractors. The total number of convicts now in the prison is 876. A very small percentage of the convicts are colored, and those that are hired out are engaged in the manufacture of car and railroad castings, stoves, hol-low-ware, carriages, brushes, and agricultural implements."

The Radical leaders in the North have shown what an estimate they put on their white colleagues in the South by the passage of the Civil Rights bill, which, if we are credibly informed, was protested against by a large majority of the prominent Radicals in this section. The passage of this bill was in opposition to their earnest entreaties and shows in what contempt they are held by their dictatorial Northern masters. We shall now see how many of them will have the independence and manhood to repudiate it.

The members of the Conservative Legislature of Louisiana, depending over the condition of the State, and hopeless of having justice done, have accepted a humiliating compromise which gives the Conservatives the control of the Legislature, but recognizes Kellogg as Governor, and grants him immunity for all his past devilment. The compromise was, however, carried by a bare majority, which shows that it does not reflect the general sentiment of the people of that mis-governed State.

For the Patriot.

The New Usury Law.

There are two points in the Usury Act, just passed by the Legislature, open to criticism. 1st. Why should a bargain between two individuals, and affecting only those two individuals in their pecuniary state, be made a public crime? 2nd. And when such a bargain is deliberately made between two individuals, (lender and borrower,) why should one of them be held guilty of crime, and the other not? SENEX.

The fishing season has opened in earnest on the branches of the Neuse below Newberne.

STATE ITEMS.

Three colored children were burned to death in the northern part of Wake county on Sunday week.

The Israelites of Wilmington will erect a temple of worship in that city at an early day.

Alamance sent a delegation of two to the State Pen., the result of last week's Court.

The Wilmington Star learns that the new store of H. Weil & Bro., of Goldsboro, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Insured.

Erysipelas is prevailing as an epidemic, in the neighborhood of Windsor, Bertie county.

Rock fish have made their appearance in the Wilmington market.

Salisbury has voted \$50,000 subscription to the Yadkin Railroad. The county will vote in June on the proposition of a county subscription of \$100,000.

The Progress says that an epidemic affecting people very much as the epizootic affected horses, has been prevailing in Lincoln, and that many people are confined to bed by it.

Redding Scratch, of Beaufort county, started out to serenade a newly married pair with a horse fiddle. He left the fiddle under the window as the six buck shot under his shirt was all he could take home.

Lawyer Bryan, the murderer of Michael Langly, was sentenced to be hanged on the 28th inst., escaped from the Beaufort jail on Wednesday night and is now at large.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: Capt. James H. Avent, who left Nash county two weeks ago for his new home in Marietta, Arkansas, died very suddenly of pneumonia, in Little Rock one day last week, before reaching his destination.

The Salisbury Watchman says: Mr. Samuel Hart, a soldier in the war of 1812, died in this county a few days ago at the advanced age of 83 years.—Mr Hart leaves many relatives and friends to mourn his death.

The Washington Echo says: The plea that "the man was drunk" will have no influence with Judge Eare in mitigation of sentence for offenses against the law. Says he: "I desire it to be understood that I shall make it a rule to add to rather than take from the severity of the sentence in all such cases."

White Squirrels.—A. S. Jones, Esq., exhibited to us a white squirrel, with pink eyes, marks usual with animals of that color. This squirrel was noticed four or five years past, near West Bend, Yadkin county, and all attempts to shoot it failed, as it always succeeded in reaching its den. Finally, the tree in which his squirrelship harbored was cut down, and thus it was captured. There are others of the same color in the neighborhood.—Salem Press.

The lower Cape Fear and North-east rivers are lined with rafts bearing naval stores to Wilmington, and it is with difficulty that the steamers are enabled to navigate the rivers. The Journal says one fleet of rafts, 37 in number, landed in that city on Monday, bringing over 10,000 barrels of naval stores—and it was not an extra day for rafts at that.

The Piedmont Press says that Mr. W. E. Lowrance's grist mill, situated on Ball's Creek, in Hamilton township, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. Cause of the destruction has not been ascertained. It has been supposed that the mill was robbed and then fired. A few years ago Mr. Lawrence lost his barn by fire. The work of an incendiary.

The revenue officials made a raid on Mr. Joseph Thornbury's distillery in Gaston county, and captured besides the still and fixtures, two sons of Mr. Thornbury. They were taken before a U. S. Commission and bound over to the Federal Court.

Sartoris, Nelly Grant's husband, is some on the muscle. While visiting the gymnasium in Washington recently, he gave offence to the pugilist, Charley Collins, who was giving lessons there. Charley invited him to put on the gloves, which he did and then showed his appreciation of the invitation by pummeling Charley's mug till his mother wouldn't know him.

Misery in New York.

A Story of Indescribable Wretchedness and Woe.

Mrs. Burnham's last New York letter to the St. Louis Republican has these paragraphs: When wading through powdered snow of a dark gray color, about a foot and a half deep, a thought of the probable thaw and its consequences was appalling. It is here. A rain, steady and persistent, is turning the banks and braes into awful slush. The streets are flooded with a slush that defies boots, and that just runs through leather as if it was paper, that strikes a chill to the marrow of one's bones. And the rain is of the aggravating kind that rages and rushes in about your legs, or sweeps in under your umbrella and cuts you in the face with the stinging, icy drops. In all this slush and rain and cold and slush ninety applicants within three hours have answered a neighbor's advertisement for a seamstress.

Poor, faded, worn women, in that most dismal of all poor women's possessions, an old brocade shawl, have clambered the high steps and turned regretfully and sadly from the door where they met an enraged chambermaid detailed for special duty, whose duty it has been since 10 o'clock to say that the situation is filled. At 12 she was struck with a labor-saving process, and hung out a placard to the bell-hound

which set forth in this rich specimen of English, the latest bulletin: "A nation engaged, no use to inquire any further, don't ring no bell."

This was successful with the next dozen comers, when paterfamilias came home, gazed in astonishment at this literary effort, twitched it down and lugged it in. Probably that "girl is engaged" at present in correcting her spelling or packing her trunk. But what a tale of misery these numberless applicants on such a horrible day tell.

What dire extremities of want drive these feeble creatures, poorly clad, unsheltered for the most part by um-brellas, through the blinding rain and disease-breeding slush, in the precarious hope of being the favored one to receive a wretched pittance for hard work.

Thurlow Weed on the Situation.

Thurlow Weed, who has been so long and intimately connected with public affairs as editor and politician, and one of the ablest champions of the Republican party in its early days, has written a long letter from which we make the following extracts. The difficulties against which we have to contend are increased by indiscriminate suffrage, of which he speaks thus:

Nor dare I anticipate such happy changes until the fearful demoralization occasioned by a war of unprecedented magnitude has worked out its evil mission, nor until suffrage, now cheapened and degraded, rising to the intelligence, discrimination, and dignity of earlier and better days, asserts its prerogative in the elevation of Representatives. For, let it be widely proclaimed, that the experience and teachings of a republican form of government prove nothing so alarming as that which cheap suffrage involves and entails cheap representation.

True, every word of it.

Of reconstruction he has this to say:

Reconstruction, from the beginning a most difficult problem, has been embarrassed by a want of wisdom at Washington and by embittered memories in the South.—The disorganized condition of the Southern States attracted thence bold and unscrupulous Northern adventurers, who, associated with disbanded soldiers, "the cankers of a long war," remained to devastate a conquered country. These wretches have inflicted upon South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c., the worst possible specimens of the able wisdom. At the infamies perpetrated by these and other Rebel States civilization blushes.

And here is his opinion of the Civil Rights bill, which it would be well for the rattle-brained law-cobblers at Washington to read and ponder.

Too much of the time of Congress has, I fear, been consumed by the Civil Rights bill—a bill, in its general scope and purpose, of questionable wisdom. All that has been done by Constitutional Amendments and Congressional enactments that is necessary to place freedmen upon a perfect equality with our own race. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" has been guaranteed to them as to us. They are free to enter upon an open field, competing with us upon equal terms for all the advantages and compensations of industry and enterprise.

We enjoy, in common, all the rights and privileges, and are subjected to all the duties and responsibilities conferred and imposed by the Constitution and the laws. The disabilities of the freedmen, if they are to be regarded as disabilities, are providential, and cannot be relieved by human laws. The Almighty created two distinct races, giving to each a country and climate adapted to their respective organizations. If one race has been more favored than the other, if, too, one race has been cruelly oppressed by the other, it is for some inscrutable reason, into which it would be presumptuous to inquire. But, so far as our country is concerned, the wrongs of the subjugated race have been avenged. We have converted slavery into freedom, elevating chattels into citizens. We have extended to the freedmen all the personal and political rights we possess ourselves. Further we cannot go. Social equality is alike impracticable and impossible. When we reach this point a "higher law" comes in—a law which no human enactments can annul—a law which will remain in full force and effect until white becomes black, or black becomes white. All enactments, however stringent, and with whatever penalties, designed arbitrarily to constrain social equality, will prove abortive. They cannot be enforced. Laws to compel social equality among ourselves would prove equally ineffectual. Indeed nothing would be regarded as more absurd and preposterous than an attempt to regulate social intercourse by statute laws. Society has its own laws, unwritten but sure, but clearly defined and well understood. These laws are founded in good sense, and are adapted to the condition of all classes, and which all classes recognize, and accept.

A would be school teacher in Toledo recently replied to a question by one of the examiners:—"Do you think the world is round or flat?" by saying: "Well, some people think one way and some another, and I'll take round or flat just as the parents please."

"What I Know, I Know," said the great surgeon Magendie. "Give me stubborn facts; I care not for theories." This would be a motto for a medical student might be able, in a plausible way, to show why Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters ought not to cure Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, and Miasmatic Fevers; but as they do in every instance effect that object, his fine theory would be a waste of words. As Magendie said, the world demands facts, not speculative opinions.

Mar. 3.

The Most Northern Town in the World.

If you will take your maps and look in the north part of Norway you may see the name Hammerfest there, in small letters, but if not, the town itself is situated in latitude 70 40, so that you will know very nearly where it is. Well, this little town of 2,057 inhabitants is said to be the most northerly one in the world. There are probably scattered families and individuals that live farther north, but no more northerly organized city or village.

The principal business of the people is fishing and the manufacture of cod liver oil, and the odor of the oil makes it a very disagreeable place to stay in, except for those who are used to it.

The sun sets there November 18, and rises January 28, so that the children have to go to school with lanterns, whenever the moon doesn't shine, for about six weeks. But then, again, to make up for it, in the summer the same sun rises June 1, and does not set until July 22. We should think the poor little things would get bewildered and forget when to go to bed and when to get up. The long day must be about as unpleasant as the long night. Still they manage to be as healthy and as happy as if they went to bed and arose with the sun every day, as you do, and would be as unwilling to change places with you as you would with them.

As for their food, a gentleman writing from there says they have fish and reindeer for breakfast, reindeer and fish for dinner, and for supper some more fish and reindeer. Goats and reindeer abound, but there are only six horses in the town. Wouldn't you like to live there?—Advance.

Measuring by the Eye.

Years ago, when we went to school in the little weather beaten school-house on the corner, we remember what exciting contests there used to be over the teacher's favorite exercise of having the scholars try to estimate with the eye, the size and weight of different objects in the room. He would hold up his cane, for instance, and have each one tell how long he thought it was, and it was a lucky child that could come within half a foot of the right length. He would take a boy's straw hat and ask how much the crown would weigh. He would measure an urchin and then have the scholars try to produce the measure on the wall. He would mark off an inch or a foot or a yard in some conspicuous place, and then see how near anybody could come to chalking the same length on the blackboard. And it was astonishing to see how wide astray one could go.

The fact is, our eyes deceive us most ridiculously even about the commonest things. At first thought, which would you say was the taller, a three-year-old child or a flour barrel? And could anything but actual measurement convince you that the same child was half as high as a six footer? There is an old saying that a child at two years old is half as tall as he will ever be, and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily believe it, and not before.—Advance.

At the University of Cambridge, a worthy and wealthy man, and one likely to be a benefactor to his college in the way of bequests, failed on his examination seventeen times. The examiners at last made up their minds to pass him if he answered a single question correctly. "Who was the first King of the Jews?" was the question, for which he was quite prepared. "Saul," was the ready response. "Very good, sir; we are quite satisfied with your knowledge of Scripture history; you may go." Proud of his success, the candidate walked away with a great swagger. When he got to the door of the Senate house, he thought he had not told all he knew, and popping his nose in, shouted, "Yes, sir; Saul—afterward called Paul."

A gentleman who waited forty-five minutes in a Boston eating-house one day last week for a steak, in paying the bill remarked to the proprietor: "I think I shall wait another week one week from to-day." "All right," said the proprietor, "you can order it then." "But I prefer to leave the order now, so that I shall not have to wait," said the customer, as he turned to go.

An Irish peasant being asked why he permitted his pig to take up its quarters with his family, made an answer abounding with satirical allusions. "Why not?" Don't the place afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Cann is suggested as the name of the county seat of the new county of Pender.

The River and Harbor Bill having passed the National House of Representatives, secures the appropriation of \$100,000 to the Cape Fear river.—Morning Star.

If ever you are in doubt as to which being right or wrong, go to your room, kneel down, and ask God's blessing upon it. If you can not do this, it is wrong.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," but an editor's scissors are mightier than both, in fact the proper definition of steel pen should be "scissors." Would it not be quite as convenient to say *scissors*, instead of *scissors*?

A young man charged with being lazy was asked if he took it from his father. "I think not," was his reply. "Father's got all the laziness he ever had."

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